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PLANS AND POLICY

USEUCOM Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program

1. Summary. The Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) mission is to provide the CINC with the capability to neutralize hazards from incidents and accidents involving unexploded ordnance (UXO) items which, due to unusual circumstances, present a threat to operations, installations, personnel, the environment, or material. This directive establishes policies and procedures, and delineates responsibilities for all United States European Command (USEUCOM) EOD units and their parent headquarters for maintaining effective EOD operations throughout the theater.
2. Applicability. This directive is applicable to all U.S. forces under operational control of Commander in Chief (CINC) USEUCOM.
3. Internal Control Systems. This Directive contains internal control provisions and is subject to the requirements of ED 50-8 (Internal Management Control Program).
4. Suggested Improvements. The USEUCOM ECJ5-N, Nuclear Division, EOD Staff Officer, is the proponent for this publication. ECJ5-N (EOD) developed this publication to ensure USEUCOM EOD units are managed and maintained effectively. ECJ5-N is constantly seeking to improve this publication. If there are any suggestions for improvements, or if errors are found, please inform ECJ5-N. The phone numbers are DSN

430-5150/7160.

5. References. See Appendix A.

6. Explanation of Terms. See Appendix B.

7. EOD Program Objective.

a. To support the CINC's wartime and peacetime EOD objectives throughout the area of operation (AOR) and as otherwise directed by JCS and the National Command Authority.

b. To ensure the capability of the Services to perform their EOD missions in assigned areas of responsibility. This includes emergency EOD support to other Services.

c. To ensure the operational capabilities of EOD organizations permit maximum interoperability of EOD forces in war and optimum mutual support in peace.

d. To ensure timely, competent, and professional EOD response to emergency, contingency, and routine missions throughout the AOR.

8. Requisite Elements of Capability. The USCINCEUR EOD capability will comprise equipment, trained personnel, and procedures to:

a. Exercise control of EOD operations. Ensure component commanders have adequate and appropriate command and control of EOD units.

b. Augment EOD operations with special equipment and personnel. Frequently, to complete their mission, EOD units will require augmentation of their organic resources by additional personnel and equipment.

c. Operate in a nuclear, biological, or chemical environment. EOD personnel must be specially trained and equipped to operate efficiently for extended periods in a contaminated environment.

d. Perform EOD procedures. This capability is comprised of equipment, trained personnel, and technical information required for the location, excavation, recovery, identification, performance of Render Safe Procedures (RSP), transportation, and disposal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and hazardous Explosive Ordnance (EO).

e. Recover and evaluate enemy EO for EOD and intelligence purposes.

f. Ensure EOD personnel are adequately trained in EOD procedures, tools, and equipment. Maintain EOD qualification through recurring refresher training programs for individuals and units.

g. Inspect and evaluate EOD units. A system of inspection and evaluation of the ability of an EOD unit to perform its assigned mission with maximum proficiency.

9. Responsibilities. USCINCEUR has overall responsibility for all EOD operations (land, sea, and air) and personnel throughout this AOR. The Director for Plans and Policy (ECJ5) exercises supervision of the HQ USEUCOM EOD program. The Chief of the J5 Nuclear Division exercises supervision through the EOD Staff Officer (ECJ5-N). The USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer exercises staff overview over all component command EOD operations and personnel.

a. USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer duties and responsibilities:

(1) Provide for staff overview of all EOD staffs and units assigned to the USEUCOM AOR. Coordinates joint operations requirements.

(2) Advise the command on EOD issues, capabilities, deployments, and organization. Office of primary responsibility (OPR) for EOD within USEUCOM.

(3) Ensure technical intelligence information is disseminated to supported EOD components.

(4) Standardize and establish policies and procedures for EOD units within the AOR.

(5) Is the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for all EOD plans and operations. Develops command directives and policies on EOD matters. Ensures that EOD requirements are written into contingency plans, when appropriate.

(6) Maintain liaison with component command EOD headquarters and units. Visit supported units for appraisal and compliance with this directive.

(7) Assist component EOD units in multi-service operations and provide coordination between services.

(8) Provide coordination and liaison between joint US and host nation EOD units. Serves as USEUCOM representative for any NATO EOD operations and staffing.

(9) Designated as the USEUCOM single point of contact for coordinating and tasking of EOD assets for United States Secret Service (USSS) protective support missions and Department of State Diplomatic Security for all VIP (Very Important Person) missions in

the AOR.

(10) Provide EOD technicians and other assigned assets to carry-out EOD support missions within AOR; submit requests for augmentation of assets as required.

(11) Provide qualified EOD technicians and other assigned assets in support of United States Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal for Very Important Persons Protective Support Activity (USAEODVIPPSA) for support outside AOR.

(12) Receive, compile and forward all necessary administrative and operational information and other significant data to USAEODVIPPSA as required.

(13) Conduct liaison with the Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Defense Nuclear Agency, and other agencies as necessary.

(14) Provide technical advice and assistance to accident investigation boards when requested.

(15) Serve as tasking authority for component EOD teams and individuals. When tasking an entire unit, ECJ3 is the tasking authority.

(16) Provide assistance to the USEUCOM staff for all EOD Military-to-Military missions, Security Assistance, demining, Partnership for Peace (PFP), and any other assistance type activities.

(17) Ensure EOD capability for supporting classified contingency operations is maintained and exercised within the AOR.

(18) Ensure EOD conferences and coordination meetings are held on a timely basis.

b. Component command responsibilities:

(1) Ensure appropriate implementing instructions for EOD procedures within their respective commands are current and useful.

(2) Dispose of all unexploded ordnance (UXO) associated with any EO accident/incident that:

- Is in the physical possession of personnel under their command or operational control at the time of the incident.

- Occurs on property under control of their respective service within USCINCEUR area of responsibility except when in the physical possession of personnel under another component command.

(3) Advise HQ USEUCOM of any EOD assistance required from external sources at the scene of an EO accident/incident.

(4) Ensure that the EOD staff element and units within their respective commands are not assigned secondary tasks that are detrimental to the performance of their primary EOD functions.

(5) Organize the EOD support within their respective commands on a centralized command and control basis to obtain the quickest response to EO accidents/incidents.

(6) Maintain on their primary component command staff, by position, a fully trained and technically qualified EOD officer.

(7) Coordinate manpower requirements, i.e., additions and reductions of EOD staff personnel authorizations, with the USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer for review and concurrence.

(8) Provide EOD support to the United States Secret Service and the State Department for Presidential and other VIP protection as directed by USCINCEUR.

(9) Establish a staff assistance program to ensure yearly visits of EOD units. USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer will provide staff assistance visits yearly to component headquarters.

(10) Ascertain that technical EOD procedures prescribed by service directives and pertinent publications associated with each item of explosive ordnance are properly implemented by EOD units within their command.

(11) Ensure that EOD training, equipment, information and publications are not transferred, sold, loaned or provided to a foreign government except in accordance with the National Disclosure Policy and implementing service directives.

(12) Ensure that EOD personnel, assigned to EOD primary duty positions within their commands, maintain the minimum technical proficiency established by their respective service directives.

(13) Ensure that EOD Staff Officers are located in either operations or logistic staff offices. The EOD Staff officer will be responsible to the component commander for supervision of EOD activities. The EOD staff officer will provide staff oversight and assistance for the organization and provided guidance to their assigned EOD units. Should there be an EOD staff, that staff should be co-located with the EOD Officer. EOD Staff Officers are responsible to insure that unit missions and functions are understood by their

respective staffs.

(14) Notify the USEUCOM EOD staff officer of any EOD incident that could reasonably be expected to have command interest.

(15) Ensure no explosive ordnance is made inert without written approval from HQ USEUCOM.

(16) Provide adequate support for daily operations of EOD units to include providing sufficient secure working space, maintenance facilities, communications equipment, storage space, logistical support, on-scene medical support, heavy equipment with operators, explosive storage, a demolition range, military air transport for emergency operations, and general administrative support.

(17) Submit for review and concurrence all EOD-related component command directives and policies.

(18) Conduct "bomb and sabotage device recognition and safety precaution" training for installations, military police, fire protection and others as required.

(19) Provide EOD support in the neutralization of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or improvised explosive devices (IED).

c. Specific USEUCOM component commanders are responsible for the following additional functions.

(1) CINCUSAREUR will:

(a) Dispose of all UXO associated with any EO accident/incident that occurs on the land mass areas within USCINCEUR geographical area of responsibility and involves U.S. military forces except when specific responsibility is assigned to CINCUSNAVEUR or

COMUSAFE.

(b) Dispose of other UXO when specifically directed by USCINCEUR.

(c) Providing support for Military-to-Military Contact Program, Partnership for Peace Program, and Security Assistance programs as directed by USCINCEUR.

(d) Providing an emergency response capability for all Army installations in the AOR. This includes establishing liaison and procedures with supported installations. Establish MOUs with Army and Air Force aviation units to ensure timely and rapid response throughout the AOR.

(e) Provide and coordinate any support given to civil agencies of host nations when specifically directed by USCINCEUR.

(f) Be prepared to support OPLAN 4122-95, CONPLAN 4311-96, CONPLAN 4367, CONPLAN 4302, and CONPLAN 4348.

(g) Maintaining EOD units with the ability to respond to nuclear and chemical incidents in a timely manner.

(h) Providing EOD support to the United States Secret Service (USSS) and Department of State (DOS), for Presidential/Vice-Presidential, Secretary of State, and other VIP protection within USCINCEUR area of responsibility.

(i) Providing EOD support for contingency operations per USCINCEUR directive.

(2) COMUSAFE will:

(a) Dispose of all UXO associated with any EO accident/incident that occurs on USAFE installations, in assigned

operational areas, or that is the physical possession of USAFE.

(b) Dispose of other UXO when specifically directed by USCINCEUR.

(c) Provide EOD support to the USSS and DOS for Presidential, Vice-Presidential, Secretary of State, and other VIP protection within USCINCEUR area of responsibility.

(d) Provide EOD support in support of CONPLAN 4367, CONPLAN 4302, CONPLAN 4348, CONPLAN 4311-96, and OPLAN 4122-95.

(e) Provide EOD support for contingency operations per USCINCEUR direction.

(f) Provide EOD services on Air Force installations, at dispersal bases, or in assigned operational areas within the AOR.

(g) Provide support for Military-to-Military Contact Program, Partnership for Peace Program and Security Assistance programs as directed by USCINCEUR.

(h) Supplement EOD support to other component commands based on established Interservice Support Agreements.

(3) CINCUSNAVEUR will:

(a) Dispose of all UXO associated with any EO accident/incident that occurs within the oceans and contiguous waters up to the high water mark of sea coasts, inlets, bays, harbors, rivers, canals, and in any enclosed body of water within USCINCEUR geographical area of responsibility and that involves U.S. military forces.

(b) Provide EOD support to the USSS and DOS for Presidential/Vice-Presidential, Secretary of State,

and other VIP protection within USCINCEUR area of responsibility.

(c) Provide EOD support for contingency operations per USCINCEUR direction.

(d) Provide EOD support for CONPLAN 4367, CONPLAN 4302, OPLAN 4122-95, CONPLAN 4311-96, and CONPLAN 0300.

(e) Dispose of other UXO when specifically directed by USCINCEUR.

(f) Provide EOD support for Security Assistance Programs, Military-to-Military Contact Program, and Partnership for Peace programs as directed by USCINCEUR.

(g) Provide EOD services on Navy installations, or in assigned operational areas, in the USEUCOM AOR.

d. Operational Coordination:

(1) EOD units will maintain liaison with other Service EOD units within the same geographical area.

(2) Other Services will be advised of potentially serious EOD incidents, including all nuclear weapons accidents, occurring on or outside of a Service's installation and which pose a threat to life and/or property, to alert them to possible requests for assistance in accordance with existing Service directives.

10. Policies. Component commanders will adhere to the following policies.

a. The role of EOD in support of this directive is to assure that no undue risk or hazard is involved in handling, destroying, rendering safe, disassembling or transporting UXO during any EOD operation.

b. The Service that first

becomes aware of an incident involving EO of another service will take action to prevent or limit damage or injury. Incidents occurring in another Service's operational area will be reported in accordance with the responsible Service's operational procedures. Generally, in emergencies, the closest EOD unit should respond immediately with the understanding that the responsible Service retains operational control.

c. The EOD mission of the USEUCOM component commands is to neutralize the hazards existing in explosive ordnance which, because of unusual circumstances, present a possible threat to operations, installations, personnel, the environment, or material. An immediate emergency response to imminent threat to protect lives, prevent suffering, or mitigate great property damage constitutes authority for EOD units to respond immediately. The mission also includes providing emergency EOD support when:

(1) Requested by one USEUCOM component commander to another whenever such support is required in any EO accident/incident directly associated with U.S. military forces.

(2) When directed by USCINCEUR to assist local host country authorities (civil or military) in the event of a domestic emergency or an EO accident/incident not directly associated with U.S. military forces.

d. In an accident or incident involving chemical agents or chemical surety material, EOD personnel will perform appropriate emergency EOD procedures to minimize the hazard and stabilize the situation. Depending upon the situation, Technical Escort Unit

(TEU) will provide specially trained personnel or detailed instructions for follow-on procedures. In any chemical incident, the USEUCOM Chemical Officer and EOD Staff Officer will be notified immediately. USEUCOM will exhaust all avenues of remediation of a chemical round with the host nation (to include diplomatic) prior to an EOD unit securing, transporting, or storing a suspect chemical munition. TEU will be notified for response as the situation requires. Component commanders will ensure adequate training and supplies are maintained by the EOD units for a chemical accident or incident.

e. In an accident or incident involving nuclear material or weapons, EOD personnel will perform appropriate emergency EOD procedures to minimize the hazards and stabilize the situation, until additional resources can be mobilized to remediate the situation. EOD team actions, in order of priority, are to: 1) prevent a nuclear detonation, 2) prevent a nuclear contribution or high explosive detonation, 3) identify, detect, contain and if required, eliminate explosive and radiological hazards that are within the capability of the EOD team, and 4) protect personnel against hazards associated with 1) through 3) above.

In order to ensure response by the most qualified and knowledgeable personnel, the application of further render safe and disposal procedures on Service-unique nuclear weapon systems should be performed by EOD personnel of that Service. The EOD Staff Officer and the ECJ5-Nuclear Division will be notified immediately in any nuclear event. Component commanders will ensure EOD units maintain their technical nuclear capabilities, regardless of the service's nuclear capability.

f. In a missile or aircraft

accident/incident, EOD personnel will perform appropriate EOD procedures but will rely upon trained maintenance or handling crews for removal, salvage, or disposal of nonexplosive and explosive components not in a hazardous condition.

g. Component commanders will ensure all EOD personnel have had DNA blood testing and PANOREX X-Rays performed for postmortem identification.

h. Component commanders will ensure EOD units have adequate commercial communication equipment (ie., pagers, cellular phones) to be able to quickly recall unit members so that they may respond to an emergency situation. EOD units need to maintain a rapid response capability to an emergency situation during duty and off-duty hours.

i. EOD personnel will not participate in bomb or Improvised Explosive Device (IED) search operations, on or off USEUCOM installations (an exception is when supporting VIP missions). EOD will respond immediately when a suspected or actual device has been located.

j. Conventional EOD publications (TM 60-Series) and EOD nuclear weapons publications (TM 9-1185-series) are limited to EOD units and are not to be provided to any other military organization without prior approval from USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer.

k. EOD personnel will not conduct any law enforcement actions of any kind unless specifically

authorized by federal law. Examples of exceptions under federal law include protection of the President, protection of foreign dignitaries, and response to nuclear incidents.

EOD personnel will not interdict any civilian vehicle, vessel, or aircraft. EOD personnel will not guard or perform security functions such as crowd control. EOD personnel may, pending arrival of military or civilian authorities, evacuate personnel or prevent entry to an area in order to protect human life or prevent injury.

11. REPORTS. All reports may be submitted by E-Mail, fax, or mail, to ECJ5-N, HQ USEUCOM, Unit 30400 Box 784, APO AE 09128. The following reports are required (if routinely done by the service).

a. End of year EOD incident report (if applicable by service). Submit copy of service component required end of year activity report.

b. Semiannual inventory report of all Secret Service credentials, EOD pins, and vehicle placards. Submit copy of required VIPPSA report.

c. Submit copy of unit recall rosters as normally published by service component.

d. Submit copy of serious incident reports, within five working days.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

DAVID L. BENTON III
Lieutenant General, USA
Chief of Staff

SUSAN M. MEYER
LTC, USA
Adjutant General

Appendixes

- I. References
- II. Definitions
- III. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Procedures
- IV. VIP Operations

DISTRIBUTION

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APPENDIX A

EOD REFERENCES

1. DOD 3025.13 EMPLOYMENT OF DOD RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.
2. DOD 3150.5 DOD RESPONSE TO IMPROVISED NUCLEAR DEVICE (IND) INCIDENTS.
3. DOD 5160.62 SINGLE MANAGER RESPONSIBILITY FOR MILITARY EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING (EODT&T).
4. DOD INSTRUCTION 5030.34, AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONCERNING PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICIALS.
5. MEMORANDUM FROM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, SUBJECT: DOD EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) SUPPORT TO THE US SECRET SERVICE (USSS) AND THE US DEPARTMENT OF STATE (DOS), 20 JUNE 1990 (NOTAL).
6. UNIFIED COMMAND PLAN (UCP), MCM-144-93, 24 SEP 93.
7. ARMY REGULATION (AR) 1-4, EMPLOYMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.
8. ARMY REGULATION (AR) 75-14, INTERSERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EOD, 14 FEB 92.
9. ARMY REGULATION (AR) 75-15, RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR EOD,

1 NOV 78.

10. AR 50-6, NUCLEAR AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND MATERIAL, CHEMICAL SURETY, 12 NOV 86.

11. FIELD MANUAL (FM) 9-15, EOD SERVICE AND UNIT OPERATIONS, 20 MAR 89, WITH CHANGE ONE, 5 APR 93.

12. OPERATIONAL NAVAL INSTRUCTION (OPNAVINST) C3501.97C, PROJECTED OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS AND REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES.

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EOD REFERENCES (Cont)

13. OPNAVINST S5513.3B-24, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY NAVAL EOD PLAN.

14. OPNAVINST 8027.6D, U.S. NAVY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EOD.

15. OPNAVINST 8070.1B, RESPONSIBILITIES FOR TECHNICAL ESCORTS OF DANGEROUS MATERIALS.

16. COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET (CINCLANTFLT) INST 8027.3D, EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL, DTD 18 JULY 1994.

17. NAVAL WARFARE PUBLICATION (NWP) 15-3, REV B, EOD.

18. AIR FORCE POLICY DIRECTIVE 32-30, CIVIL ENGINEERING - EOD.

19. AIR FORCE REGULATION (AFR) 28-3, USAF OPERATIONS PLANNING PROCESS.

20. AFR 28-4, USAF MOBILITY PLANNING.

21. WAR AND MOBILIZATION PLAN, VOLS 1 & 3.

22. USAF EUROPE (USAFER) 93-1, EOD PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

23. OPNAVINST 8027.1G/AR 75-14/AFR 136-8/MARINE CORPS ORDER (MCO) 8027.1D, INTERSERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EOD.

24. ALLIED COMMAND EUROPE ACE DIR 80-6/ EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE (ED) 60-10, CH 7, NUCLEAR ACCIDENT/INCIDENT RESPONSE AND ASSISTANCE (NAIRA) 1 JUN 92.

25. USCINCEUR OPLAN 0300.

26. USCINCEUR OPLAN 4122-95.

27. USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4203.

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EOD REFERENCES (Cont)

28. USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4302.
29. USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4311-96
30. USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4348.
31. USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4367.

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APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS

1. Chemical Accident. Any situation involving a chemical agent that results in: an injury to personnel as a result of a chemical agent exposure which, in the opinion of competent medical

authority, will result in a disabling injury; or off-post contamination by a chemical agent; or loss/theft of a chemical agent or chemical weapon.

2. Chemical Agent. A chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate personnel through its chemical properties. Excluded from considerations are RDTE dilute solutions, riot control agents, chemical herbicides and defoliants, smoke, flame and incendiaries, and industrial chemicals.

3. Chemical Incident. Any situation involving a chemical agent that results in exposure of personnel to a chemical agent; or release of chemical agent without exposure of personnel which is not reported as a minor leak or an accident; or attempted theft.

4. Contamination. The deposit or absorption of material or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel or objects.

5. Decontamination. The process of making any person, object or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless or removing chemical agents.

6. Disaster Control. Measures or actions taken before, during and after hostile action (overt or covert), manmade disasters, to reduce the probability of damage, minimize its effects and initiate recovery.

7. Explosive Ordnance (EO). Bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket, and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes, and depth charges; grenades; demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge- and propellant-actuated devices; electroexplosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices (IEDs); improvised nuclear devices (IND); and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature. This definition includes all munitions containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents.

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APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS (Cont)

8. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering-safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. It may also include the rendering safe and/or disposal of explosive ordnance which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration when the disposal of such explosive ordnance is beyond the capabilities of personnel normally assigned the responsibility for routine disposal.

Note: This does not include normal operations identified with minefield clearances. Present responsibilities for all branches and services is to clear land mines and booby traps to the extent necessary to continue movement and operations as well as within their own bivouac and work areas.

9. Explosive Ordnance Accident. An unplanned occurrence involving EO which results in injury to a person or damage to equipment or property associated with a military operation or activity.

10. EOD Incident. The suspected or detected presence of UXO, damaged EO, IED, or IND, which constitutes a hazard to friendly operations, installations, personnel, or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive or nuclear material, technical service assembly operations, or the laying of mines and demolition charges. Such situations will be neutralized by qualified personnel of the organization performing the manufacturing, assembling, or placement of mines and demolition charges. Such organizations may request assistance from EOD units.

11. EOD Procedures. Those particular courses or modes of actions for access to, recovery, rendering safe and final disposal of, explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an EOD incident;

(1) Access procedures. Those actions taken to locate exactly and to gain access to unexploded explosive ordnance.

(2) Recovery procedures. Those actions taken to recover unexploded explosive ordnance.

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APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS (Cont)

(3) Render Safe Procedures (RSP). The portions of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the applications of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separations of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

(4) Final Disposal Procedures. The final disposal of explosive ordnance by explosive ordnance disposal personnel, which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a disposal area, or other appropriate means.

(5) Diagnosis Procedures. Those actions taken to identify and evaluate unexploded explosive ordnance.

12. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit. A military unit (e.g., squadron, detachment, company, flight, element) with an assigned EOD mission.

13. Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR). The investigation, detection, location, marking, and initial identification of EO; evacuation of personnel; accomplishment of other emergency measures required; and reporting of suspected EO by EOR agents to determine the need for further action.

14. Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance Agent (EORA). Selected military personnel, trained and assigned the responsibility for explosive ordnance reconnaissance.

15. Improvised Biological Device (IBD) A device incorporating toxic biological organisms and/or associated toxins or agents of biological origin designed to result in the dispersal of the

toxic biological agent(s) and/or associated toxins.

16. **Improvised Chemical Device (ICD)** A device incorporating a toxic chemical material (to include chemical surety material) designed to result in the dispersal of toxic chemicals. An ICD may be fabricated in a completely improvised manner or may be an unauthorized modification to a U.S. or foreign chemical weapon.

17. **Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)**. Those devices placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals, designed to destroy, disfigure, distract or harass. They may incorporate military stores, but are normally devised from nonmilitary components.

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APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS (Cont)

18. **Improvised Nuclear Device (IND)**. Any nonconventional explosive device containing nuclear or radioactive material combined with explosives.

19. **On-Scene Commander**. An officer who has been dispatched to the scene of an EO accident/incident by the USEUCOM component commander having accountability for the EO involved in the accident/incident or by USCINCEUR to supervise and coordinate all disaster control operations at the accident/incident scene. Normally the group chief of the On-Scene Disaster Coordinating Group (O-SDCG) initially dispatched to the scene will be designated the on-scene commander.

20. **Physical Possession**. As used, physical possession is determined by identifying the military service having custody of the explosive ordnance at the time of an EOD incident. Physical possession ceases when the EO is intentionally launched, placed, fired, dropped, thrown, or otherwise employed.

21. **Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO)**. Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material and remains unexploded either through malfunction or design or for any other cause.

22. **Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)** Device that is designed with effects of high explosive, nuclear, chemical, or biological release that pose threat to a large population. Normally associated with terrorist methods to attack or threaten to attack a large area with single or series of weapons to produce mass casualties.

APPENDIX C

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL ACCIDENT/INCIDENT CONTROL AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

1. Purpose. This appendix establishes policies and procedures, and delineates responsibilities for controlling and reporting explosive ordnance (EO) accidents for all U.S. forces under operational control of USCINCEUR which possess, transport or employ explosive ordnance within USCINCEUR area of responsibility.

2. References. See Appendix A.

3. Definitions. See Appendix B.

4. Policy.

a. General. The following procedures provide additional guidance for USEUCOM EOD units and component commands when responding to a EO accident/incident. These procedures apply to all non-nuclear EO unless otherwise specified. Specific procedures for the control and reporting of nuclear accidents/incidents are prescribed in USEUCOM CONPLAN 4367. Since EOD units will generally find themselves one of the first units to respond to an accident/incident situation, the following provides guidance for actions in the event of a conventional accident/incident.

b. Control.

(1) USCINCEUR has overall responsibility for U.S. command and control, and coordination at the scene of any EO accident/incident that occurs within its geographical area of responsibility and is directly associated with U.S. military forces under operational control of USEUCOM.

(2) One of USCINCEUR's component commanders will be responsible at the scene and act as the on-scene commander at an EO accident/incident. Primary ownership of the ordnance will generally dictate which service will response. Initial EOD procedures will be performed by which ever service is closer to the accident.

(3) Jurisdiction, explosive ordnance disposal, decontamination, reporting, public affairs, and coordination responsibilities at the scene of an EO accident/incident may be transferred from one component commander to another when approved by USCINCEUR. Generally the service to which the ordnance belongs, or in the case of a transportation accident, the service to which the ordnance was enroute, would be responsible for its clean up.

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APPENDIX C

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL ACCIDENT/INCIDENT CONTROL AND REPORTING PROCEDURES (Cont)

c. EO Accident/Incident Operational Procedures.

(1) When an EO accident/incident occurs that involves U.S. military forces, the senior U.S. military official at the scene will assume initial control of emergency operations and take necessary immediate action, within his/her capability, to protect personnel and property from

hazards. This senior military official may be the senior EOD technician at the scene. He/She will remain in control until relieved by the nearest U.S. military installation commander having accident/incident control responsibility or by a representative of the component command which has primary responsibility. In the interim, he/she will report available particulars about the EO accident/incident available to the nearest U.S. military installation with which they can communicate.

(2) The commander of the nearest U.S. military installation having accident/incident responsibility will assume control of emergency operations as soon as possible after notification. All known pertinent information will be reported to the headquarters of the military unit to which the U.S. forces are assigned. The commander will remain in control until relieved by a representative of the component command who has primary accountability. Emergency response EOD personnel will remain on scene until relieved by the service component EOD unit.

(3) In the event the EO accident/incident occurs outside a military base or station, U.S. military authorities will coordinate with civil authorities to establish and/or maintain appropriate control over the accident/incident area and will request assistance from or provide assistance to, civil authorities, as required. Depending upon the situation, EOD personnel may be asked to release EOD procedures to a host nation. If a request is made for classified information, the senior on-scene EOD technician will make the decision based upon the criticality of the situation and if time permits, to release the information. If time permits, permission should be requested from the USCINCEUR EOD staff officer.

(4) The senior U.S. officer, knowledgeable in EO accident/incident operations at the scene of an accident/incident occurring in an area where U.S. units are supporting non-U.S. forces, will provide maximum assistance within his/her capability to the non-U.S. commander in conducting accident control operations in accordance with bilateral agreements/arrangements

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EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL ACCIDENT/INCIDENT CONTROL AND REPORTING PROCEDURES (Cont)

(5) Any USEUCOM component commander, upon being notified of an EO accident/incident involving EO of another service, will immediately inform the component commander who has accountability for the EO.

(6) The on-scene commander, upon arrival, will relieve the OIC at the scene and assume full jurisdiction and reporting responsibilities.

(7) In the event of a chemical accident/incident, notify USEUCOM immediately. Prior to removing the round USEUCOM will insure that all avenues (to include diplomatic) have been exhausted with the Host Nation for resolution of the accident/incident.

5. Responsibilities.

a. USEUCOM component commanders are operationally responsible for EO accidents/incidents that occur within USCINCEUR area of responsibility. However, in the event of an incident/accident, the nearest U.S. military installation with an EOD capability will respond

to the EO incident/accident. The initial responding EOD will remain in control of the EO incident/accident until relieved by EOD representation from the component command having primary accountability.

(1) CINCUSAREUR. On the land mass areas within USCINCEUR geographical area of responsibility, on Army installations, or while in the physical possession of the U.S. Army and which involve U.S. military forces except when specific responsibility is assigned to CINCUSNAVEUR or CINCUSAFE.

(2) CINCUSNAVEUR. Within the oceans and contiguous waters up to the high water mark of sea coasts, inlets, bay, harbors, rivers, canals, and in any enclosed body of water within USCINCEUR geographical area or responsibility, on Navy installations, or while in the physical possession of the Navy and which involve U.S. military forces except when specific responsibility is assigned to CINCUSAREUR or COMUSAFE.

(3) COMUSAFE. On Air Force installations, at dispersal bases, in assigned operational areas, or while in the physical possession of the Air Force and which involve U.S. military forces except when responsibility is assigned to CINCUSAREUR or CINCUSNAVEUR.

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APPENDIX C

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL ACCIDENT/INCIDENT CONTROL AND REPORTING PROCEDURES (Cont)

b. Coordination Responsibilities.

(1) USEUCOM component commanders are responsible for performing the coordination required for mutual accident/incident control support. Any area of conflict between two or more component commands which cannot be resolved through direct coordination will be referred to USCINCEUR for resolution.

(2) All requests for emergency EOD support from outside USEUCOM will be relayed to HQ USEUCOM for action.

(3) The U.S. Ambassador or his/her designated representative and the U.S. Defense Representative of the country in which significant reportable EO accident/incident occurs will be kept fully informed of all EOD operations within their countries.

(4) In cases where assistance is provided by one component commander to another, the commander having physical possession of the EO at the time of the incident will be responsible for reimbursing, upon request, the component commander that provided assistance for those costs which are directly attributable to the accident or incident.

(5) The responsibility for conducting individual, unit, team, or other training peculiar to a single component command is assigned to that commander. Component commanders are encouraged to establish a program of EOD exchange and cross training within USCINCEUR AOR. Coordination to conduct cross training should be accomplished as required between component commanders. TDY costs in connection with this training will be borne by each component commander for his own personnel. Costs incurred in conducting the training will be the responsibility of the commander sponsoring the training.

APPENDIX D

VERY IMPORTANT PERSONS PROCEDURES

1. Purpose. This appendix prescribes responsibilities and establishes procedures for providing Department of Defense (DOD) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) assets in support of the US Secret Service (USSS) and the Department of State (DOS) in their execution of statutory protective duties for the protection of Very Important Persons (VIPs).

2. References. See Appendix A.

3. Definitions.

(1) Routine. An EOD VIP support request from USSS or DOS for the protection of the President or Vice President of the United States and/or their immediate family (as defined by DOD Instruction 5030.34), the protection of the United States Secretary of State, the protection of foreign heads of state, prime ministers, ministers of defense, or other VIPs as specified by the President of the United States from all potentially hazardous explosive devices within assigned secure areas.

(2) Non-routine. Approval of non-routine requests remains with the Executive Secretary, Office of the Secretary (OSD). A non-routine EOD support request pertains to all other EOD support requests and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Requests for protection of individuals other than those listed above.
- Requests from other agencies for protective support.
- Requests for EOD support for other than protective support missions.
- Requests having unusual requirements and/or restrictions.

(3) USAEODVIPPSA. United States Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal for Very Important Persons Protective Support Activity.

4. Responsibilities.

a. Office of the Secretary of Defense-Executive Secretary exercises oversight of routine EOD VIP support to USSS and DOS on behalf of the Secretary of Defense.

b. Secretary of the Army is the DOD Executive Agent for the direct receipt, approval, coordination, and tasking of USSS and DOS requests for routine reimbursable and nonreimbursable EOD protective support for locations worldwide.

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APPENDIX D

VERY IMPORTANT PERSONS PROCEDURES (Cont)

c. CINCUSACOM serves as the Operating Agent for the DOD Executive Agent for routine VIP EOD support to USSS and DOS.

They coordinate with appropriate services and CINCs of Unified Commands for the provision of qualified DOD EOD technicians and equipment assets. USAEODVIPPSA is the single POC for operational interface between DOD and USSS/DOS for matters concerning routine VIP EOD protective support missions. Maintain tasking authority, as delegated by CINCUSACOM, for all mission support requests.

d. USCINCEUR as a designated supporting CINC, provides EOD technicians and other assigned assets to carry-out EOD support missions within respective AORs and submits requests for augmentation of assets as required. Provides qualified EOD technicians in support of the Operating Agent for support outside the respective AOR.

e. USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer is the designated single POC for coordinating and tasking of assets for protective support missions.

5. Policy.

a. General. The following procedures provide additional guidance for USEUCOM EOD units and component commands when tasked to provide support to ensure the safety of the protected person(s) from all improvised explosive devices (IED) within designated secure areas as specified.

b. Control.

(1) USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer is the sole agency for tasking USEUCOM EOD units for VIPs within its AOR.

(2) Upon receipt of a VIP tasker, component command POCs will be contacted by telephone. If tasked organization accepts tasking, a hard copy message will follow-up the telephonic tasking.

(3) Requirements for protective support missions are subject to rapid, last minute changes. The USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer must be able to transmit changes to mission and new missions to the component EOD POCs during ongoing support missions. Component POCs will therefore maintain the ability to forward new mission requirements from the USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer to their deployed teams at all times.

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APPENDIX D

VERY IMPORTANT PERSONS PROCEDURES (Cont)

(4) EOD personnel are under the operational control of the USSS or DOS for the duration of the mission. Support missions are considered terminated upon release of the EOD personnel by the USSS/DOS official exercising operational control over the team.

c. Procedures.

- (1) When requested, EOD teams will conduct a survey of areas to be visited by the protected person(s) in order to estimate the amount of time required to search the areas.
- (2) Assist in establishing evacuation routes for Improvised Explosive Device (IEDs) or suspected IEDs found in locations visited by the protected party. Clear the protected person(s) route in the event an IED is located that requires the protected person(s) to relocate.
- (3) The senior EOD person will organize the search team so as to distribute the experience in each team. All EOD personnel are expected to actively participate in searches, regardless of rank.
- (4) Search the areas to be visited by the protected person(s) to ensure no IEDs are within the secure area.
- (5) After the search, coordinate a standby location to be immediately available for emergency response.
- (6) Be familiar with the operation and safety precautions concerning the use of X-Ray machines. Establish a log of all packages examined using the "Package Inspection Record" provided in the USSS Munitions Countermeasures Manual.
- (7) During a search, if either IEDs or a suspicious item are found, notify the USSS or DOS representative immediately.
- (8) Recommend proper actions regarding handling of IED incidents.
- (9) Render safe procedures for any confirmed/suspected IED are the responsibility of local authorities. EOD personnel will not be released to assist local police in rendering safe an IED discovered during search operations. It is the responsibility of the supported federal agency to coordinate and arrange all render safe support through local authorities or other appropriate

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APPENDIX D

VERY IMPORTANT PERSONS PROCEDURES (Cont)

military EOD organizations. Exceptions to this policy must be authorized in writing by the USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer. In situations where immediate action is required to prevent a life threatening detonation, the EOD team is authorized to perform any mitigation/render safe procedures which will reduce or eliminate the hazard, as deemed necessary by the team leader.

d. Team Requirements.

- (1) For missions in support of the President and Vice President, designate an EOD team leader in the pay grade of E-6 or higher. For all other missions, the designated EOD team leader will hold the pay grade of E-5 or higher with any additional qualifications as specified by the respective military service. Personnel assigned to USSS Presidential or Vice-Presidential missions will, as a minimum, have a current SECRET clearance based on a background investigation (BI). Personnel assigned to other USSS missions and all DOS mission will, as a minimum, have a SECRET/National Agency Check (NAC) clearance with a BI initiated.
- (2) EOD teams (except diving teams) shall consist of two EOD personnel. The team composition may include an EOD technician and an EOD assistant, unless otherwise stipulated

by the USAEODVIPPSA.

(3) In the event the mission requires underwater operations, the USAEODVIPPSA will obtain specific information about the anticipated search activity from the requester. All missions involving underwater operations will be conducted by US Navy personnel. Non-EOD qualified Navy divers may be used to conduct underwater searches under the supervision of a Navy EOD technician when adequate numbers of Navy EOD technicians are not available to perform the entire task.

(4) When providing mission support, EOD team members will remain in proximity to one another. Team members will not become separated so as to prevent their immediate access to one another.

(5) If EOD teams from different organizations are assigned to the same mission, the senior ranking person from each organization shall serve as Senior Organization Representatives. The Senior Organization Representatives will assist the Senior Team Leader by supervising their respective organization's personnel during the support mission. Organizational integrity

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APPENDIX D

VERY IMPORTANT PERSONS PROCEDURES (Cont)

within individual EOD teams shall be maintained whenever practicable. However, when unusual and isolated mission requirements dictate, personnel from different organizations may constitute a single EOD team in order to accomplish the mission.

(6) Protective support missions are high visibility missions, and participating EOD teams must conform to specific standards of appearance and conduct. USAEODVIPPSA will establish these standards and disseminate them to USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer. USEUCOM will ensure component commands have copies of these standards and understand them (see: Standards of Conduct at the end of this annex). EOD personnel who violate these guidelines during VIP protective support missions are subject to immediate relief and recall. These individuals may also be subject to administrative and/or disciplinary action as directed by their chain of command.

(7) Each EOD team participating in a protective support mission will have on-hand a search kit containing those items of equipment necessary to perform the mission. The USAEODVIPPSA will disseminate the list to the USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer, who in turn will disseminate to component commands (see: Equipment Requirements at the end of this annex). Parent organizations are responsible for ensuring that EOD teams have the specified minimum equipment when providing mission support.

(8) 29 Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR) requires personnel with duties requiring entry into confined spaces receive a 16 hour course in confined space entry. EOD units must document this training and have it on file IAW 29 CFR. The USSS and DOS are responsible for identifying confined spaces during support missions and providing the equipment/rescue personnel to perform search operations in these areas.

e. Mission Discrepancies.

(1) During a support mission, any problems or issues that arise will be handled by the Senior Team Leader. Unless a course of action requested by the senior USSS or DOS representative endangers team members or other people, the Senior Team Leader should normally agree to follow the requested procedures. The Senior Team Leader will then assume responsibility for successfully executing the procedure until its completion.

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APPENDIX D

VERY IMPORTANT PERSONS PROCEDURES (Cont)

(2) The Senior Team Leader should not agree to a course of action which, in his/her assessment, is unsafe or unwarranted by the situation. In such instances, the Senior Team Leader will privately voice his/her assessment to the senior USSS or DOS representative. The Senior Team Leader should make every reasonable effort to resolve the discrepancy. If the situation cannot be resolved, the Senior Team Leader will immediately notify the USEUCOM EOD Staff Officer.

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Search Kits. Equipment required for use during VIP protective support missions will be tailored to meet mission requirements. This equipment will constitute a "search kit." Each EOD team will be equipped with a search kit. Team leaders will ensure that some form of discreet identification is affixed to the search kit identifying the parent organization. Team leaders will not leave the search kit unattended while performing search procedures without informing an official government representative posted in the area. The minimum essential equipment for the search kit for all VIP support missions consists of the following items: electronic stethoscope, common hand tools, film badge, coverall (one per team member), flashlights w/spare batteries (one per team member), pen lights, non-metallic probes, tape and line, package inspection record, and X-acto knives and blades.

B. Vehicles. Each team will normally require a full-size rental car. Use of government-owned unmarked cars or vans is authorized provided such use does not interfere with the team's ability to rapidly respond to additional tasking received while assigned to a mission. Use of privately-owned vehicles (POVs) or tactical vehicles (to include commercial utility vehicles painted in military colors) is not authorized. Exceptions to these restrictions will be made at the direction of the USSS or DOS agents.

C. Underwater search. Equipment required during underwater search operations will be determined by the parent Navy EOD Group of the unit providing the services.

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APPENDIX D

VERY IMPORTANT PERSONS PROCEDURES (Cont)

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND APPEARANCE

A. Standards of Conduct.

1. EOD personnel will not be armed at any time, either on or off duty, while assigned to VIP support missions. Weapons will also not be transported while on official status.
2. EOD personnel will not consume any alcoholic beverages while on duty. Extreme caution and judgement must be used when consuming alcoholic beverages during off-duty periods. EOD personnel will not consume alcohol where the protected, political staff, or national press is billeted. Alcoholic beverage will not be consumed to the extent that performance, demeanor, or appearance is impaired. EOD personnel will not consume alcoholic beverages within eight hours prior to manning a mission support shift/detail.

B. Standards of Appearance.

1. The standards of appearance below will ensure EOD teams project a positive and professional image at all times. Common sense and sound judgement must prevail to ensure the appearance of EOD personnel is consistent with the situation, location, and nature of the protective support mission. Both male and female EOD personnel will ordinarily wear conservative business attire unless other clothing requirements are specifically requested and identified by USSS or DOS. While a business suit may be the normal standard, there will be occasions when suits are inappropriate due to the environment or the prescribed attire for the event. In all cases, the EOD technician will maintain the intent of the following standards, when in doubt, dress "up" not "down" for a particular event.
2. Male EOD personnel will wear conservative business suits. A sports coat and slacks will not be substituted for a suit. Suits made of denim material are prohibited.
3. Female EOD personnel will wear conservative pants suits. Blouses will be conservative in color and design, and will be closed at the collar, either by design or by a conservative bow. Skirts/dresses are not authorized for wear on any VIP support mission.

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APPENDIX D

VERY IMPORTANT PERSONS PROCEDURES (Cont)

4. No articles of clothing normally associated with the military (i.e., uniform items, low-quarter shoes, etc.) will be utilized in lieu of civilian attire.
5. EOD personnel will not wear any article of clothing with either USSS, DOS, or EOD insignia either on or off duty during a support mission. The only authorized identification pin is the USSS/DOS EOD pin.

6. Both male and female EOD personnel, when wearing conservative business attire prescribed above, will wear conservative footwear. Included among prohibited footwear are cowboy boots, suede shoes, and shoes with spiked heels.

7. When reporting for duty at a site, departing a mission site following a mission termination, or when off duty at a mission site, EOD personnel will wear appropriate civilian attire. The following items are specifically prohibited: T-shirts worn without a shirt, cut-off shorts/shirts, or unusual clothing that draws attention to the presence of the individual.

8. Haircuts and mustaches will be IAW the respective service regulations of team members.

9. Personnel not meeting the height and weight standards of their respective service regulations will not be assigned to a protective support mission.

10. Coveralls will be worn on all VIP missions whenever the possibility exists that clothing will be damaged or soiled. Gray battle dress uniform for VIP support missions is approved for wear during support missions.

11. Authorization for civilian clothing allowance is IAW appropriate service regulations.

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This Directive supersedes ED 56-6, dated 03 Dec 85.

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